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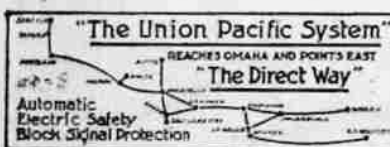
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WAS REIGN OF TERROR

Charleston, June 14.—After hearing from former Governor Glasscock his explanation of the conditions under which the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek mining districts were placed under the domination of military rule, the senate mine investigating committee hurried its hearings along last night with but a single branch of its inquiry to be concluded here. The testimony of Governor Glasscock and the civil officials of Kanawha county, in power during the strike, concluded the record under the head of the "arrest and conviction of citizens contrary to law and constitution."

Senator Kenyon's branch of the inquiry as to general conditions and causes leading up to the strike, was all that was left last night to be taken up in Charleston. The committee decided to leave the matter of violations and immigration laws to be taken up in Washington. The big question as to agreements and combinations, "contrary to the laws of the United States," for the purpose of controlling the production of West Virginia coal, will not be investigated by the committee at this time, it was decided, owing to the fact that officials of the United Mine Workers have been indicted on this charge under the Sherman anti-trust law in the federal courts.

In no uncertain terms Governor Glasscock and the civil authorities of Kanawha county defended the declaration of martial law in the strike zone. Governor Glasscock told the committee that the sheriff and county prosecutor of Kanawha county informed him they were unable, through the civil courts, to control the strike district and that they urged the declaration of martial law.

"There was a reign of terror in the strike district," said the former governor. "Twenty-five or thirty murders had been committed and no prosecutions had been presented in the courts. I decided that martial law was an absolute necessity."

The former governor said he had been reluctant to take charge of the situation with the military, but that parties to the industrial controversy had urged him to do so. Senator Borah ascertained that the government believed the mine guards in the strike district, most of the employees of the Baldwin Feltz detective agency, were the main cause of trouble, and that one of the principal reasons for his being made marshal was that in the first instance was his desire to rid the district of the mine guards. After the mine guards had been driven out, he said, the question of unionizing the field became acute and the trouble again broke out.

The governor was unequivocal in his defense of the actions of the military commission, which tried prisoners in the strike zone.

"I considered that a state of war existed on Paint and Cabin creeks," he said, "and I considered that under the martial law regime the will of the commander-in-chief, myself, was supreme in the affected territory. I regarded the proceedings by the military commission as a strictly military action with the law under the conditions which were apparent at the time."

The former governor explained to the committee that the sentences imposed by the military commission, which exceeded the penalties provided by the civil statutes, never were intended to be carried out. He said that he had an understanding with the commission that very heavy sentences were to be imposed, but that he was not to allow the prisoners to serve the full terms. The long sentences were planned "for the moral effect."

"I was determined," said the governor, "to have peace and order restored. This was one of the means employed."

The attorneys for the miners ascertained from the former governor that he recommended some of the militia men who after the first declaration of martial law was raised to positions as mine guards in the pay of the operators. He said he did not know how far these men had antagonized the miners in their performance of guard duty.

"Did you think these men in the pay of the operators were a competent police force to guard the interests of operators and miners alike?" asked Attorney Belcher. The governor could not say.

Representative S. B. Avis, who was county prosecutor during the trouble, testified that judges secured in the civil courts could not be depended on to try cases arising out of strikes because of the widespread prejudice and bias throughout the country.

"Were the jurors secured any more subject to this general prejudice than the officers who made up the military commission?" demanded Senator Borah.

"Probably not," replied Mr. Avis. Senator Borah ascertained from Mr. Avis that throughout the strike troubles the criminal courts of the county, with grand juries sitting, were doing business without interference.

On these points County Prosecutor Townsend and Assistant Prosecutor F. C. Burdette corroborated the testimony of Mr. Avis, as did Sheriff Smith.

Committee Divides.
At the conclusion of the examination of former Governor Glasscock, the committee, to hurry along the inquiry, divided itself. Senators Shields and Kenyon, with a part of the numerous lawyers in the case and a score or more witnesses, went to a room in the state capitol and began the investigation of the conditions and causes which led up to the strike.

ing camp was begun. Three of the women carried little children whose crying interrupted the examination several times.

Mrs. Sarah Blizard of Eskdale said that she started to visit a neighbor in April of this year, and while walking along the railroad track had been ordered back to her home by a mine guard.

"He said I looked like 'Mother Jones' to him and told me to hit the dirt down the road," said Mrs. Blizard.

Mrs. George Parker told the committee that a guard named Jackson had prevented her from visiting a graveyard on Cabin creek "to clean up the grave of her baby." She was accompanied by two other women, who were also turned back to their homes, she said.

Mrs. Maud Estep, whose husband was killed when the armored train clashed with the miners at Holly Grove on February 7, carried in her arms a baby born after the death of her husband. She described how the little family was sitting in the living room when the train came up the creek and the shooting commenced.

Her Husband Shot.
"My husband tried to get us all into the cellar," she said, "but when he got around to the outside of the house and was calling to us a bullet hit him. When the shooting was over I found him dead."

Mrs. Nina West, who also carried a little baby, told of being twice stopped by guards at Eskdale while on her way to visit the cemetery.

Mrs. Maud Fish, who lived at Holly Grove camp in the tents, told of being evicted from her home by 22 mine guards led by a mine superintendent.

"They hauled out our things and threw them down in the bottom," she said. Mrs. Fish said she was living in a tent at Holly Grove when that town was "shot up" from the armored train.

Mrs. Sevilla, an Italian woman, told the committee through an interpreter that guards came to her home, and when she refused to give them the key to a trunk in the bedroom, they struck her and knocked her down. One of them kicked her. As a result of the affair, she said, a baby was born to her dead, two months later.

Mrs. Sevilla, the interpreter for Mrs. Sevilla, evoked a sharp exchange between counsel.

General Watts, representing the operators, wanted to show that Roman was one of the men indicted in the federal courts under the Sherman law. Attorney Houston for the union objected to the question.

"If that goes in," said Mr. Houston to Attorney Jackson for the operators, in an undertone, "I would like to show you who was behind those indictments. The attorney for the coal operators drew those indictments."

"They did not," replied Mr. Jackson.

"Oh, yes they did," retorted Mr. Houston. "Those indictments were drawn in the office of Brown, Jackson & Knight."

Then followed witnesses who told of conditions on Point and Cabin creeks while the mine guards were there. One witness said the creeks had been quiet for ten years until the mine guards were brought in.

SHAKE-UP IN CABINET

Mexico City, June 14.—A general shake-up in the cabinet of President Huerta occurred here yesterday. General Manuel Mondragon resigned as minister of war and was succeeded by General Aureliano Blanquet, former military commander of the federal district.

Dr. Aureliano Urrutia, head of the National School of Medicine, has been appointed minister of the interior, a post long vacant.

General Mondragon was in charge of the Diaz forces during the ten days battle which culminated in the overthrow of Madero. General Blanquet was in charge of the campaign in the state of Mexico during the last of Madero's term. His political affiliations were doubtful when he came to the capital and until he effected arrest of President Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez.

President Huerta is currently reported to have been dissatisfied with General Mondragon's political activities, which are alleged to have detracted from his usefulness as the head of the war department.

Mondragon is regarded as the chief mainstay of General Felix Diaz in the presidential campaign. General Garcia Cuellar, governor of the federal district, has been made military commander of the district.

The cabinet is now made up as follows:

War—General Aureliano Blanquet.

Finance—Toribio Esquivel.

Interior—Dr. Aureliano Urrutia.

Justice—Rodolfo Reyes.

Public Instruction—Manuel Garza Aldape.

Communications—David Le La Fuente.

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VAN DEN AKKER

FUNERAL IN

OGDEN

—

The funeral of Cornelius J. Van

Den Akker, Salt Lake night watch-

man slain Tuesday morning by an

unidentified assassin, was held at 2:30

o'clock yesterday afternoon in the

Fourth ward chapels. Van Den Akker

formerly lived here, and was

buried in Ogden cemetery. Pallbear-

ers were: R. D. Young, M. E. Drury,

E. Simon, J. C. Hell, D. Watters and

E. L. Howter.

Residents along E. South Temple

Salt Lake are taking up a collection

for the benefit of the widow and fam-

ily of C. J. Van Den Akker.

Stories purporting to have come

from police circles that Van Den

Akker was a marked man and had

been shot down by an old-time ene-

my, were gradually condemned yes-

terday by influential residents along E. South Temple. They hold that the insinuations were put forth in an effort to make citizens believe that Salt Lake is rid of burglars, although they were well aware of the fact that Van Den Akker was shot to death by porch climbers.

"He was a very gentlemanly fellow and very brave," said Mrs. A. L. Hoppaugh, 1176 E. South Temple, yesterday of Van Den Akker. "It is perfectly plain to us that he was shot down by burglars while performing his duty. We knew Van Den Akker very well and knew that he was always faithful and attending to his duty, and in appreciation we intend to remember his widow and children with a contribution."

Commencing upon the brave manner in which Van Den Akker came to his death, Mrs. F. C. Looftbourow said last night that to make any insinuation against the watchman, such as that which appeared in a morning paper, was cruel injustice. Mrs. Looftbourow also repeated that Van Den Akker had shown himself a gentleman and one who could be trusted not to run away when he saw a burglar attempting to enter a residence he had contracted to guard.

That one of the porch climbers who encountered Van Den Akker actually entered the Armstrong residence, 1177 E. South Temple, was partially determined upon by city detectives yesterday. In the rear of the residence, it is said, marks were found where a screen was pried open. A table just beyond this window is said to have been disturbed.

END OF STRIKE IS IN SIGHT

Tucker, June 13.—Unless unforeseen developments occur, officials of the Utah Construction company, holding the contracts for the Soldier Summit detour on the Denver & Rio Grande, expect that the full force of men will be back at work within a week's time, ending the strike situation inaugurated by the Industrial Workers of the World. The arrival of twenty-two special deputies from Salt Lake under Deputy Sheriff Axel Steele this morning served to lessen the agitation, the day's work of the remaining I. W. W.'s being confined to two street meetings.

The special deputies, with arms and ammunition, arrived in Tucker at 11:30 o'clock this morning. They went direct to the headquarters of the Utah Construction company where they were sworn as deputies of Utah county by Chief Deputy J. T. Williams of Utah. With this act, the direction of the protective measures passed to Special Agent G. W. Newkirk of the Denver & Rio Grande and Steele, who now holds a deputyship in five different counties of Utah.

Early this morning two committees of men members each were sent to the mouth and head of the canyon to warn incoming workmen to stay away from Tucker. Five of the members directed to go to the mouth of the canyon were arrested by Special Agent Newkirk charged with trespassing on the right of way. The other five made their escape and returned to the I. W. W. camp.

Ogden Is Growing

Her population increased 9,267 in the ten years ending 1910. This is an increase of 57 per cent and not many cities equalled it. Real estate investments in growing communities are the safest; they pay the biggest profits.

There are a thousand reasons why Ogden will become a large city and real estate values multiply themselves many times over. Especially acreage property in the residence districts.

The Question for You

is whether you are going to participate in the increased realty values. Old residents delight in telling of how cheap they could have purchased lands in the heart of the city a few years ago and you envy them their chances. Such stories will be told of

GLENWOOD ACRES

One year ago, in one week, we sold thirty-five lots in this beautiful subdivision. The sale commenced Monday noon and every lot was sold by Saturday morning. This tells and eloquent story of how desirable these lots are considered.

A few of the purchasers were transient, attracted by the exceptional offer we made at that time, and as a result of their removal from the city, they have failed to make their payments. Now—after a year's time in which to make good—we have cancelled the contracts and will resell these lots AT THE SAME LOW PRICE AND EASY TERMS.

This Is Your Chance

You can buy an acre lot—86.5x503 feet—(as large as fourteen average city lots) fronting on a city street in a desirable residence district, right in the path of the city's growth, with cement walks, street car, electric light and telephone service, city water assured, for the unusual price of

\$900

\$50 CASH

\$10 PER MONTE

These homesites are self supporting, the soil is the very finest for gardens and orchards, the water right which goes with each lot, a primary one. Either for a home or as an investment, they offer an exceptional opportunity.

There are only six lots to be sold; you should therefore not delay your choice.

Burt & Carlquist Co.

BASEMENT FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

PHONE 171.

FAILURE OF THE BRAKES

Stamford, June 14.—Declaring emphatically that the brakes had failed to respond properly, that he had tried to take precautions and had done all he could to avert the accident, Engineer Charles J. Doherty of the New Haven told a dramatic story yesterday at the inquest into the wreck here last night, of the ramming of the first section of the Springfield express by his engine, of the second section on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, which resulted in six deaths and injuries to many passengers.

He described his trip in detail from Bridgeport to Stamford. He first discovered, he said, that his airbrakes were in trouble at Norwalk, and because of that fact he applied them sooner than ordinarily, and before seeing the distant signal at Stamford. When he found this was set against him he saved the brakes "more air," and when he found that did not work, he "let her have the whole thing."

That failing to stop the train, he threw on the emergency brake and applied sand to the rails, but could not stop the train. "That was all I could do," he cried, and breaking down completely, sobbed for several minutes. When asked if he tried to reverse his engine, he replied that he did, but the heavy lever was stiff, and because of an injury to his back, he could not catch the lever only a few notches. He thought if he could have gotten it over it might have made things better, but did not think it could have averted the collision. Doherty said he had not been running a passenger train regularly until three days before the accident.

Doherty declared positively that if the brakes had been in proper order he could have brought the train to a standstill with considerable space to spare. He said he had the same trouble with the airbrakes on Tuesday and had reported it.

Fireman Barry Smith of the colliding engine testified in corroboration of Doherty as to the airbrakes and the efforts made by the engineer to avoid the collision.

B. J. Spock, attorney for the New Haven road, stated in answer to a question that the wrecked parlor car Skylark had been burned by order of the railroad officials. He said it had been necessary to tear it to pieces to get it off the track, and that that was the customary procedure. The inquest will be resumed today.

Engineer Doherty was arrested today charged with manslaughter, a warrant issued by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney O. F. Ford. He was placed under \$5,000 bond, which was furnished.

At the Stamford hospital last night it was reported that all the injured were resting comfortably.

Mellen Blames Engineer.

New York, June 13.—Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven railroad, issued a statement here yesterday afternoon, expressing his grief over the Stamford wreck, and reiterating the contention of the rail-

Alaska for \$66

(11 Days)

Excursion steamships leave Seattle 9 P. M. June 20, July 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, Aug. 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, via Inside Passage; Idar and Meals included in fare; see Glaciers, Indians, Totem-poles, Fiords, Forests, Snow-capped Mountains. An ideal vacation voyage. Ask for special folder.

Reservations now on sale

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

Los Angeles, 540 So. Spring Street
San Francisco, 633 Market St., Palace Hotel
Seattle, 113 James Street

road authorities that the engineer was responsible for the crash.

"No man in this country," says Mr. Mellen's statement, "feels more keenly sorrow and sympathy for the dead and injured than I do. Every precaution had been taken to prevent accidents of this kind. Doherty, the engineer, ran past his signals, and that was the cause of the accident."

Mr. Mellen explained that the wood-parlor car, which was crushed, belonged not to the New Haven, but to the Pullman company.

—

A GIRL'S CROWN

—

of pride is a handsome engagement

ring. How she fondles it, turning it

this way and that to catch its varying

beauties. How proudly she shows it

to her girl friends. If there is a

girl you want to make happy, make

her the happiest girl in town by

choosing the engagement ring here.

—

Harry Davis

At the Sign of the Diamond Ring.

The Store With the Guarantee.

—

PROBATE AND

GUARDIANSHIP NOTICE

Consult County Clerk or the Respec-

tive Signers for Further

Information.

—

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF GEORGE SMUIN, De-

ceased.

Creditors will present claim, with

vouchers, to the undersigned, at the

law offices of David Jensen, at No.

503-504 First National Bank Building,

in Ogden City, Weber county, State

of Utah, on or before the first day of

April, 1914.

ELIZA SMUIN,

Executrix of the last will and testa-

ment of George Smuin, deceased.

DAVID JENSEN,

Attorney for Executrix.

Date of first publication, May 24, 1913.

Date of last publication, June 14, 1913.

—

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HANS C. WESTER-

GARD, Deceased.

Creditors will present claim, with

vouchers, to the undersigned, at the

law offices of David Jensen, at No.

503-504 First National Bank Building,

in Ogden City, Weber county, State

of Utah, on or before the first day